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HAYES AND HIS POLICY.

The Raleigh *Observer* says, the President's "policy" has turned out quite as great a failure as himself is a fraud. But a few days more and both South Carolina and Louisiana will be free, and no thanks to Mr. Hayes. That which he ought to have done, and might have done, and gained credit by the doing in the right way and at the right time, he will do now of necessity and fall to even lower depths in public estimation. His warmest friends are alienated, and talk very plainly to and of him.

By one of them, the Philadelphia *Times*, he is told that the country will not pause to quibble over the Matthews-Foster compact, nor to split hairs about the legal or common acceptation of words. It is known to every intelligent citizen, of every public party, that President Hayes, by every public declaration on the subject, and by those who came from his councils and who had been publicly designated as his most trusted advisers, declared to the nation that a local government too feeble in popular favor to maintain itself without the aid of the army could not recognized and protected in the mockery of an administration by the bayonet. No matter just what terms were used. In public and in private; in professions alike by Hayes and by his accepted oracles, the North and the South were taught that the advent of Hayes to power would end the rule of the bayonet sovereign States. None misunderstood the clearly avowed purpose of the new administration. The friends of law and peace publicly applauded the patriotism of the new President, and the revolutionists protested until hope perished in their hearts.

Now it is intimated that President Hayes would seek some rosy path out of the Southern brambles, and he cannot fail to note that everyone who welcomed his policy of self-government is in painful doubt, while every ballot-thief and plunderer in the South and their every apologist in the North, have been inspired with fresh hopes and are making exhaustive efforts for the renewal of military usurpation. It was a weakness in President Hayes to hesitate, but he has hesitated and he must be dealt with as he presents himself. He has much less moral power to-day to enable him to solve the Southern troubles than he had on the inauguration day, when all expected a decisive policy and its prompt enforcement in favor of local government and peace; but however weakened by his blunders, he must yet solve the problem in some way, and the solution cannot be long delayed. He is yet master of the situation, and may yet save his administration and give the country the tranquility and prosperity it confidently expected from the early and final healing of all our sectional wounds; but the period in which he can remain master of the situation is very brief indeed.

President Hayes and his Cabinet cannot be utterly blind to the inexorable lessons of the near future if they shall continue to tremble and hesitate over a plain duty. Congress will be convened in sixty days, and if the administration shall then have failed to perform its duty by redeeming its plighted faith to the mauraled Southern States, the duty thereafter will belong to Congress, and it will command him to be faithful to law and to truth. He need not be told that if the bayonet shall gleam in the capitols of South Carolina and Louisiana, or either, the work of liberation will become the work of a House that will be dedicated to its speedy duty with all the intensity of the most violent partisane rule. The body that could have been brought together in actual if not in formal political sympathy with the President, will come with the one high resolve to coerce a fals and faithless executive to obey his own pledges to the country, and the Senate will cease to be an administration Senate before the close of the short extra session.

The Democracy, if called into session in June with the people smarting under the weakness or perfidy of the President, will be forgetful of the claims of justice in its submission to partisan necessities. It will turn back to the unbroken Republican records of the last fifteen years, which are blotted by the repeated admission of pretenders to seats in the body and the rejection of the legally chosen Representatives, and there will be greedy imitation of all the wrongs the then majority sanctified as its laws. The Clerk will insure a Democratic House by a Republican construction of the Republican law for the organization of the body, and every Democratic claimant, who shall have a shadow on which to found a claim to a seat, will be admitted. The Republicans will complain, as did the Democrats for half a generation, but they will be unheeded as were the the Democrats in the past. A President's violated faith will be the inspiration to the majority, and political necessity will ride in the tempest over the minority. And not one dollar will be appropriated to the army, except with the condition that the troops shall be undoubtedly withdrawn from the capitols of Louisiana and South Carolina. Then will the President learn that from being the trusted master he must become the obedient servant and representative of the people, and from every section of the Union and from men of every political faith, will come hearty approval of the Congress that holds the purse strings until the sword is recalled from the affairs of civil authority. President Hayes has yet control of this issue, but he cannot control it an hour after Congress meets, if he shall then be still hesitating and shivering over his now protested promises to an anxious nation.

A BARGAIN WHICH MADE HAYES PRESIDENT.

The New York *Sun* says: It is now established by unquestioned evidence that the final completion of the electoral count and the declaration by Congress of the result determined by the Electoral Commission, was accomplished through a bargain made between Charles Foster and Stanly Matthews of Ohio, as representatives of Mr. Hayes, and a number of Southern Democrats. The conditions of this bargain were an agreement on the part of the Democrats that there should be no filibustering in the House of Representatives, such as was then threatened, to prevent the conclusion of the electoral count; and that the declaration that Hayes was elected should not be interfered with. The matter was in the power of the Democrats of the House, and if these Southern men had been willing to allow such filibustering, Hayes could not have been declared elected, and could not have gained possession of the Government; and thus the whole Republican conspiracy would have come to naught, with all that had been done in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and in Washington. The managers of Hayes had no choice but to agree to the demands of those who had the power to keep him out of the White House; and what they agreed to on their part was simply that, as soon as Hayes was installed, the troops of the United States should be withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, and that the Democratic Governments of those States should be allowed to establish themselves without further interference of Federal power. Finally, before the bargain was fully concluded, the agents of Col. Tom Scott got a clause inserted, to the effect that Mr. Hayes should also encourage and approve the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, by means either of Government subsidies or a loan of the Government credit.

The compact entered into by the contracting parties may, accordingly, be succinctly stated as follows:

I. The Southern Democrats agree not to filibuster now to allow filibustering in the House of Representatives for the purpose of preventing the conclusion of the electoral count.

II. In consideration of this agreement on the part of the Southern Democrats, the friends and representatives of Mr. Hayes agree that when Hayes is inaugurated as President, he shall at once withdraw the troops of the United States from South Carolina and Louisiana, and shall cause all interference of Federal authority with the Governments of those two States to cease at once and permanently; and they also agree that Mr. Hayes shall encourage and approve the project of completing a Southern railroad to the Pacific by means of a loan of the credit of the United States or otherwise.

Such was the bargain by means of which Mr. Hayes was finally declared to be elected President of the United States; and without such a bargain he could not have been declared elected. It was finally a thing of trade, as it was throughout a thing of fraud.

KITE-FLYING IN JAPAN.

Of all the sports at which the boys in Japan amuse themselves, kite flying seems to afford the most fun and the most enjoyment. Japanese kites are not plain coffin shaped bits of tissue paper, such as American boys fly. They are made of tough paper stretched on light frames of bamboo, and of all shapes—square, oblong, or oval. They are also made to imitate wild animals I have often seen a whole menagerie in the air. There were crying babies, boys with arms spread out, horses, fishes, bats, hawks crows, monkeys, snakes, dragons, besides ships, carts, and houses. Across and behind the top of the kite a thin strip of whale bone is stretched which hums, buzzes, or sings high in the air like a hurdy-girdy or a swarm of beetles. When the boys of a whole city are out in kite time, there is more music in the air than is delightful. The hawks and crows, and other birds give these real counterfeits a wide berth. In my walks, I often was deceived when looking up, unable to tell at first whether the moving black spot in the air was paper, or a real living creature, with beak, claws; and feathers.

The Japanese boys understand well how to send "messengers" to the top of the kite, and how to entangle each other's kites. When they wish to they can cut their rival's string and send their proud prize fluttering to the ground. To do this they take about ten feet of the string, near the end, dip it in glue and then into powdered bits of glass, making a multitude of tiny blades as sharp as a razor, and looking when magnified, like the top of a wall in which broken bottles have been set to keep off climbers. When two parties of boys agree to have a paper war near the clouds they raise their kites and then attempt to cross the strings. The most skilful buy some off, with a glass saw, the cord of his antagonist.

SKETCH OF THE GREAT PARISIAN MAN MILLINER.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus sketches the great creator of fashions:

A pen-and-ink sketch of M. Worth, in what we may call "his different moods," will convey an impartial notion of this Parisian celebrity. The accessible mood, the inventive mood, and the obstinate mood are certainly the chief features of this versatile genius.

As a rule M. Worth is inaccessible; but when persons take the trouble to call at his house of business for the purpose of seeing him and are provided with some kind of introduction of a reasonable motive he is correctly polite and affable. The visitor, whoever he be, is greeted with the impassive countenance of a man of the world long accustomed to feminine diplomacy, and the stranger may feel assured that whatever he may say or propose he will obtain neither yea nor nay until the piercing gray-blue eye has detected sincerity in the speech and manner of the person he addresses. M. Worth is somewhat beyond the middle height, dresses with faultless precision, wears his hair, which is thinning, *a la* Capoul, is always at ease, and his bow to a duke of an ambassador is the same as his bow to a solicitor whose request cannot be granted. His answers are short and his talk by no means suggestive. Putting all things together, if M. Worth is sometimes sorely tried by the importunate he never shows temper or refuses admittance to his rooms unto authorized representatives of notable firms, journalists of repute, and even cities. It is untrue that he does not attend to his customers. He takes no orders or measures, but he advises, corrects, and inspects. A number of young employees dressed in the style of the day do the business, apparently; but as purchasers go to M. Worth's establishment for his ideas no toilet leaves it without having been viewed by the master, no order escapes without supervision. If a lady desires that he should see her toilet 'tried on' in the *salle des lumieres*,' gas is lighted in full daylight and he looks over the process of fitting, which is, however, performed by women.

It generally suffices that the models for a new season be his that he should have *cree* them, as the term goes. Those who know this magician and transformer of figures are aware that he is truly enjoyable which in the act of inventing. He shakes off the gentleman rider and cabinet minister style for a quiet consideration of his lay figure. Mere chance sometimes throw incompatibilities of color and tissue across his path; if so he combines them according to the suggestion of the moment. There is not a thread woven of which he cannot make an appropriate oddity; but generally the intricacies of drapery are the results of much forethought and study. No material is too costly for the rough trial of a new idea. Yards and yards of valuable Indian tissues, of the best Lyons fabrics, of lace, embroidery and gauzes, are wasted with prodigal hand. At other times a mean piece of muslin is sufficient. Like all superior artists, for M. Worth is an artist, he consults the few lookers-on he may not mind calling in when the effect desired is obtained; he does not disdain a frank and open opinion; but for all that never alters for the sake of acquiescing with a notion not his own. Thus it is he has so long preserved his originality. The facility with which he yields, when convinced, can only be compared to the obstinacy with which he maintains his own. The words, 'No, no; I really cannot,' may always be interpreted, 'I will not.' It is well known to the trade that if a dealer insist on pushing a material through Worth's influence should the latter once shake his head pressing is useless. Any disregard of a first refusal murders the article. One point on which Worth is justly sensitive is undue prying into his private life. He has a palatial residence, stables, and household at Saratoga; a son who has shared the labors of the firm since he left the military service; a wife who is an English woman, and well-kept servants; he gives occasional receptions and dinner parties; is fond of art, writers, actors, and men of wit, and resents the wholesale use made of his name. The world need know no more. 'As you are a capital fellow,' he once said to a lady who writes on the fashions, 'I will show and tell you everything, but please don't put me in print; for having been friendly to you I should have twelve fair enemies in the press to-morrow.' A great deal has been said about the exorbitant price of M. Worth's toilettes. No one is obliged to be dressed by M. Worth. Another complaint is that he will not have anything to do with duchesses and countesses if not treated by them as if their equal. The writer of these lines has seen the "man-milliner" attend to the Duchess de Metternich, the Queen of Spain and other crowned heads with all the deference of a gentleman, and certainly had a right to be treated as such by them. A third complaint is that the interior of M. Worth's *salons* are as animated and theatrical as a scene at the Theatre Francais; but all *salons* in society are more or less stages, and the only difference between those of the *grande monde* and Worth's is that in the former his customers and not his employes are the actresses. An atmosphere of *bon ton* pervades the place, which is certainly very attractive to the refined.

THE GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Its Ownership, the Dimension of its Parts, and its Probable Cost.

From the Sunday News.

The work on the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge commenced on Jan. 2, 1870. There were $500,000 subscribed by private stockholders, $3,000,000 by the city of Brooklyn and $1,500,000 by the city of New York. Of the private subscription $340,800 were paid in, but this was returned with interest to the stockholders last year on the assumption of the work by the two cities. The act of the Legislature now requires the bridge to be finished by a joint subscription of New York and Brooklyn, in the proportion from each of the original contribution, the latter to pay twice the amount of the former. The cost of the bridge is given at nine millions, besides the acquisition of land; the latter is estimated at three and a half millions. We put together a few items concerning this bridge;

Construction commenced Jan. 2, 1870.

Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches.

Length of each land span, 930 feet (1,860 feet.)

Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet.

Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches.

Total length of bridge, 5989 feet.

Width of bridge, 85 feet.

Number of cables, 4.

Diameter of each cable, 15½ inches.

Each cable consists of 9,300 parallel (not twisted) steel wires, No. 7 gauge, closely wrapped to solid cylinder.

Ultimate strength of each cable, 11,200 tons.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet.

Size of towers at high water line, 140x59 feet.

Size of towers at roof course, 135x53 feet.

Total height of towers above high water, 277 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water, at 50 deg. Fahr; 135 feet.

Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of road way, 3½ feet in 100 feet.

Size of anchorages at base, 129x119 feet.

Size of anchorages at top, 117x104 feet.

Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Total cost of bridge, exclusive of land acquisition, $9,000,000.

Cost of land, say $3,500,000.

The Indian relics discovered by the Rev. J. Glass in a mound ner Davenport, Iowa, continue to evoke discussion. They consist of tablets of dark colored slate, with pictorial engravings, one of which represents a funeral pyre or a sacrifice, around which a dance is taking place; twenty-two stars and sun and moon are also shown, and there are lines of a written language in unknown characters. There is no doubt that the relics were found along with human remains among layers of shell in a mound. If put there for the purpose of imposture, they have been skillfully placed. All authorities agree that if the relics are genuine they are by far the most important that archæological treasures yet found in this country.

Lady Anna Gore Langton has just returned to England from India, and expresses herself as far from satisfied with the state of things among the women of that country. Among other unpleasant facts revealed by her is this, that the Hindoo widow, though no longer burnt on the funeral pyre of her husband, is subject to a process for the rest of her life which may sometimes cause her to doubt whether her latter state is really any better than that which British law terminated. No matter how beautiful the young widow's tresses, they are cropped off, all her ornaments are taken away, the very notion of a second marriage is regarded as worse than murder, and she is never permitted to leave her room.

This is the way a member of the Nevada Legislature talks about the hotels of Carson: "They just made a careful inventory of a man's salary and ganged their bills accordingly. Whenever a cocktail was sent up to a room they charged the whole floor with a gallon of whisky to each man. Why, they had one lady, who was a strict temperance woman, charged with twelve gallons of old Bourbon. Every time I looked at a plate of cold slaw they charged me with a barrel of sauerkraut."

RICHES FROM THE SKIES.

The Gigantic Mass that Fell in Diamond Valley, Nevada—A Queer Story.

[From the Eureka (Nev) Sentinel.]

About four o'clock on the morning of the 7th of January, an immense body, glowing with intense brilliancy, came rushing across the face of heaven, illuminating the earth with the light of day. It traveled in an oblique direction, from the southwest to the northwest, and instantaneously a shock was felt that almost threw the few spectators at that early hour from their feet.

About ten days ago Mr. Wheeler, who cultivates a ranch in Diamond Valley, and who is also in the stock business, came into town and left a most remarkable substance with an assayer. Mr. Wheeler had a smattering of metallurgical knowledge, and, it seems, had tested the compound with a blow-pipe and other means within his reach, and detected the presence of the precious metals, but was unable to determine the value.

The piece submitted to the assayer was about as large as a hen's egg, and immediately attracted his attention by its unusual weight and peculiar color, it being of a purplish-black shade, and where it had been broken off the main body presenting a laminated stratification that he failed to recognize. Mr. Wacke expended the whole night in a series of experiments, applying every known test to the article, and detecting the presence of iron, nickel, cadmium, lead, silver, gold, zinc, cobalt, silica and phosphorus. There was also a residuum to each assay, to which Professor Wacke was unable to determine the properties, but he hopes by the use of the spectroscope to classify it.

A surprising feature of the ore is excessive malleability and ductility, a small portion of it being reduced by hammering to a film not exceeding one-hundredth of an inch in thickness. He has sent a portion of it to the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, and also to Prof. Silliman, of New Haven, and in the meantime is prosecuting his researches. Prof. Wacke has found that the substance will reach $387 in silver and $42 in gold per ton.

The strangest part of the story remains to be told; and now, that Mr. Wheeler has duly recorded his claim and perfected the title, we feel at liberty to disclose the facts. On the morning of the 7th of January, Mr. Wheeler was almost thrown from his bed by a violent shock. Getting up and looking out of the window, he observed at the foot of the mountain an immense mass glowing at a white heat and of intense brightness. Hastily dressing, he approached as near as possible, and found that the object lay just at the foot of the Diamond mountain range, but the heat was so great that he could not go within a thousand yards of the spot.

He kept his own counsel, and made repeated attempts to reach it, but did not succeed until the 14th inst; when it had cooled sufficiently to allow him to break off the portion brought to town. The main body will measure about sixty feet in height, eighty-seven feet in width, and as three hundred and thirteen feet in length. These are the proportions of the body visible, and it is probable that as much more is imbedded in the earth. Mr. Wheeler calculates that there are at least 2,000,000 tons hi sight, and if it will work anywhere near the assay he will extract an immense sum from the mass.

WHAT NOT TO DO.

Don't spit on the floor.

Don't spit at all if you can help it.

Don't drum with your fingers or your feet.

Don't sit with your feet higher than your head.

Don't go with dirty nails.

Don't trim or clean your nails in company.

Don't clean your nose, ears or teeth in the presence of others.

Don't make sipping tea or eating soup a vocal exercise.

Don't eat fast

Don't drink between each mouthful.

Don't interrupt others in conversation.

Don't use profane language.

Don't whisper in church.

Don't look too often at your watch in church.

Don't sleep in church.

Don't go in debt if you can avoid it, but if you do

Don't forget to pay your debts.

Don't borrow your neighbor's RECORDER, but subscribe and PAY for it.

Mr. Logan once told a story of the intrepid hunter who secured a 'tail hold' on an immense bear, and shortly afterward was heard bellowing for help. 'What do you want help for?' inquired a comrade? 'I want some one to help me let go of this bear,' replied the stranger. Mr. Hayes evidently wants some one to help him let go Puckard and Chamberlain.—EX.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1877.

OLD PARTIES.

It would seem that the sheet anchor of the hope of Hayes to get control of the South is the division which may be fomented between the old Democrats and the old Whigs—a division it is expected easily to be excited by reason of the disappointment of the present Democratic party in the result of the late Presidential election. And it would really seem from the idle language of certain men that Hayes had founded his calculations upon some good reason, because there are always in existence certain agitators, defeated in one line of conduct, ready to seize upon any pretext to agitate the public mind, and fix it upon new issues. These are the men that give Hayes the courage to claim North Carolina, not by any increased strength in the Republican party, but by quarrels between the combinations of the old parties which make up the opposition party of the country.

We have shown before that this constant appeal to old party prejudices was as foolish as it was wicked. The distinctive party lines were long since obliterated. The old party measures no longer divide. Old names no longer have a meaning. The present title of Democratic party only exists as a matter of convenience, because it clung to that party in opposition at the north which alone survived the war. It attached itself for the same reason to the whole national party in opposition when the time came for the South to have a voice in national politics.

It is suggested that as the alliance between the old parties of the South was enforced and unnatural, so it would be easy to transfer the allegiance of the old Whigs to the Republican party because of identity of principles. This strikes us anything but flattering to the Whigs of the South. The Whig party of the North before the war became thoroughly abolitionized. It merged itself into the Free soil party. It originated the war, and it carried through the war, and emerged from the contest the great Radical Republican party of the present day.

Before the war many of the leading Whigs of the South broke off from their party and united with the Democrats because that party with all its offensiveness was true to the Constitution, with which the Whigs of the North were at open war. Can the Whigs of the South with any consistency be asked to enter the Republican fold, when *its* war on the Constitution has been more open, more daring, and more persistent than that of the branch of the old parties from which they sprung?

The only safety of the people of the South is to cling to their present organization. They have had proof enough, one would think, of the violence, the oppression and corruption of the Republican party to steer clear of it. That party is not a whit purer, not a whit more kindly to the South now than in the past, and it were a sorry solace for a present disappointment for any party in the South to throw itself in the arms of its enemies in the vain hope of satisfaction

DEATH COL. JERRY HOLT.

This gentleman, widely known in this section, died suddenly at his home near Graham on the 4th inst. Col. Jerry Holt was about 81 years of age. He was a most excellent man in all the relations of life, and had as extensive a circle of warm friends as any man that has ever lived among us.

He had retained his faculties in a remarkable degree, and when we saw him last in August of last year, with the exception of some imperfection of vision, it was difficult to realize that we saw before us a man eighty years of age, so clear was his mind, and so lively was his interest in the events of the day.

MAJ JAMES W. WILSON.

The election of this gentleman, our former townsman, to the presidency of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, is an act creditable to the directory. Few men have more practical knowledge of rail road matters; few have more far sighted sagacity, and sound judgment; few have more untiring energy and indomitable perseverance; and as the crowning glory, none are more conspicuous for unsullied and unimpeachable integrity. In addition to all these, Major Wilson deserved this recognition for the great personal sacrifices he has made in the service of the road, and the ability and zeal which he brought to bear at the last session of the Legislature in retrieving the fallen fortunes of the Corporation.

Packard threatens resistance, if the Commission does not recognise his rights. He is not a man given to bluster. Yet his threats can amount to nothing when he finds himself thrown on his own resources and the aid of the little band that will be left to him.

THE STATE DEBT.

Commenting upon the Legislature, the Charlotte *Observer* holds it sharply to account for its inaction upon the question of the State debt. Now, we think in the present financial condition of the State, the Legislature acted wisely. It could not offer to the holders of the valid state bonds enough to satisfy just demands, without oppressing the people with a grievous load of taxation; and on the other hand, it would not go to the other extreme of repudiation; and so *per force*, the question was left in *statu quo*.

But we are glad to have the Charlotte *Observer* as an ally in the position we had taken upon this grave and troublesome subject. It is one which must be met, or it must stand, in the language of the *Observer* as, 'that great incubus that drives away immigration from our midst, and broods like a nightmare upon our prosperity.' It must be met, and met satisfactorily upon higher grounds. It must be met as an act of justice to bondholders, no matter into whose hands the bonds have passed. There is no question that the State received full equivalent for the sale of those bonds always recognized as valid. If the original holders have parted with them, it is not for us to enquire whether exhausted patience, pressure of necessity, or the spirit of speculation caused the transfer. If they were sold in their several transfers at less than their original value, the claims of the present holders is not weakened in law, in equity, or in morals. Only, that as the resources of the State are diminished, those same holders are willing to relinquish a portion of their claim, and accept what fair arbitration might agree upon.

State character is too sacred a thing to trifle with. The frauds or the misfortunes of individuals affect only themselves or their communities. A State looms above the horizon in full view of the whole world. *Its* crimes cannot be hidden nor can they be forgotten. And repudiation is the greatest of all national crimes.

We do not tolerate anything that squints at repudiation. We therefore regret to find that the Raleigh *Observer* which is so well entitled to lead on questions of State policy, seems to take such peculiar pride in championing a cause which must lead to state dishonor. And the *Observer* justifies it on the singular plea that the Canby Constitution has already enforced repudiation upon us and therefore the State is relieved of the responsibility of guarding its honor. What! the *Observer* quoting the Canby Constitution as a justification for anything! Why, it is but a short time since that the editor of the *Observer*, then in charge of the Wilmington *Journal*, was the very foremost in his assaults upon that Constitution. Will he now except the most infamous feature of that Constitution from his denunciations, and reserve it as a precedent for farther infamy?

We do not think our friend of the *Observer* means to play the demagogue, but we think he would more wisely use his influence in cultivating a sound and creditable public opinion than in leading that opinion in a direction which must lead to future shame, and unavailing regrets.

SOUTH CAROLINA FREE.

Yesterday the troops were removed from the State House at Columbia. The Chamberlain usurpation forthwith falls to the ground for it has only been upheld by the prop of bayonets. Hampton's government in process of time, and that a rapid process, assumes its rightful duties, and affairs will then move on smoothly and happily.

Thus ends one of those complications unknown to American politics until the advent of the present school of constitution interpreters.

No doubt Hayes feels both proud and happy that he has done an act of grace, and restored to an outraged people rights so long withheld from them. And no doubt he thinks he has earned the everlasting gratitude of South Carolina and the whole South, because by his action, he has roused the wrath of some of the most powerful in his own party.

But we do not accept the recognition of the right of a State to control its domestic affairs as an act of grace. A right, no matter how long held in abeyance, is still a right. The manhood of the South is impugned if it is brought to that state of mind that it accepts as a favor what it may demand as its own. True, the South has been in no condition to enforce demands except by incurring the imputation of rebellion. Still, those rights and those demands were alive under the Constitution. If Mr. Hayes has at last risen to the comprehension of his constitutional obligations, while it may be creditable to his good sense, he by no means comes in for a nation's gratitude. The contract between him and his predecessor may be striking. It only adds to the reproach of the latter, while the former gains nothing of merit. If the object of the war was to restore the Union, that object was not perfected until the States were reclothed with their perfect equality. If that equality has so long been destroyed, surely the sin is not that of the South.

While we rejoice, therefore, that South Carolina is again free, and that Hampton has reached the reward of his magnificent struggle for the independence of his State, we accept the participation of Mr. Hayes in the transaction as an act of simple duty to which he was compelled by the oath of office. If he is vain enough to regard his act as the inauguration of a new policy, then we are to believe that truth and justice and Constitutional obligations are novelties, unknown to the party he represents.

Evarts' instructions to the Louisiana Commission betray an obscurity unworthy of a man ambitious to figure in the role of statesman. Outside of the Court House he is out of his element, and unwittingly, betrays a consciousness of his unfamiliarity with his new position. He is like the centipede which rolls itself into a ball, and involves its shape and its purpose in obscurity. Mr. Evarts, as malignant as the centipede, involves himself in the obscurity of many words, and leaves his meaning undefined, while the animus is unmistakeable.

Packard threatens the President with a damaging exposure. Packard promises nothing new. We all knew without his "peaching," that Hayes holds his seat by fraud, to which Packard was a party. Rogues and swindlers have no right to complain of bad faith among their confederates. Hayes is securely fixed, and he cares nothing for Packard. Packard may avenge himself by telling the story of the conspiracy; but it will not help him; neither can he send down Hayes to a lower depth of infamy.

Washington, D. C; April 5th, 1877.

To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City:—

General:—I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the honorable Secretary of War of April 3rd, and of the President of the United States of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the State-house at Columbia, S. C. on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock m. You will please cause this order to be executed precisely at the same time and in the manner described in said letters and report the fact promptly to these head-quarters. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

New York, April 5.—An explosion occurred this morning, by which Mr. George W. Jewett, of the firm of John Jewett & Sons, manufacturers of white lead, was killed, and Mr. Orville D. Jewett, his brother fatally wounded. Another member of the firm, Mr. Jos. A. Dean, was wounded in the leg, but his injuries are not dangerous. Persons who were attracted to the scene by the noise and shattering of windows, found the three members of the firm lying bleeding upon the floor, amid the ruins of office furniture. The floor and persons of the injured men were covered with soot, and the fragments of a bomb-shell, which, when whole, must have been some four inches in diameter, were found in the office and adjoining room. It is a mysterious affair.

A correspondent asks the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* how many Federal and Confederate soldiers were lost during the four years war. The reply is the following:

"The number of deaths in the Union army during the war was 280,739, of which 5,201 officers and 90,868 privates were killed in action or died of wounds, and 2,321 officers and 182,329 privates died of disease or accident. The losses by the Confederates were not more than one-fourth to one-third of this, but the exact figures are disputed."

We are not disposed to credit the statement as to the Northern loss. We had supposed that the killed in action and those who died of wounds would greatly exceed 96,000. We have but little doubt that North Carolina alone lost by battle and disease 20,000 men. In the Seven Days battles, and Spottsylvania, the North Carolina casualties exceeded 11,000.—*Wilmington Star.*

The schooner *Mary Stetson*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Navassa Island, had on board some seven or eight persons who are styled Arabs. The vessel is anchored in the stream and none of them have landed as yet. The Captain, we understand is not apprised of the object of thier visit. They came as passengers.—*Wil. Star.*

Advices from Fayetteville indicate that the recent thirty-foot freshet in the river is now falling off. It is still high water, however, and steamboat men are happy yet.

Planting operations are in full blast. The rich river lands will be extensively cultivated this year and good seasons and not too much water in the river at any one time will ensure an unusually large yield there. Much attention is being paid to preparing the ground for the cereals and cotton is not quite so much of a king now as he "used to was."

There has been cool weather, with frost of late days, but the impression seems to be that the fruit crop is not yet injured to any serious extent.—*Wil. Review.*

Natchez, Miss., April 5.—An enthusiastic meeting at Vaudalia, La., adopted resolutions pledging their lives and unqualified support to the Nicholls government.

Richmond, April 7.—A man representing himself as one of the Hernshain Brothers, a large tobacco firm in New Orleans, has been playing a lively confidence game on a number of leading tobacconists in this city, by obtaining money through misrepresentations and giving large orders for tobacco. He remained in the city three days, and his swindling operations were not discovered until he had gone. He has been traced to Danville where he is reported as having gone Southward. A telegram from New Orleans states that no member of that firm is in Virginia, nor is any one authorized to make purchases here for them.

New Orleans, April 7.—The Commission, after visiting the Cotton Exchange, spent an hour with Packard, who explained the situation, and said that if he was recognized by the President, and reinstated in possession of the court buildings, of which he contended he had been illegally despoiled, and accorded the moral support of the National Government, he could sustain himself without intervention from the U. S. troops.

The Commission has organized with Lawrence as Chairman. Hawley is Secretary.

The *Times* has the following editorial:

"The Louisiana Commissioners have entered upon their task of conciliation and compromise, and already begin to find it uphill work. Gov. Packard exhibits a disposition so far removed from compromise as could well be imagined, and will hear no proposals whatever which do not proceed upon the assumption that he is the legally elected Executive of the State. If the Commission can point out a flaw in his his title, he is willing to have the legislature re-convened, in order to re-canvass the vote, but not otherwise. If the United States troops are removed, Packard proposes to test his ability to keep his place by force of arms, and he happens to be a man who, in a matter of this kind, can be trusted to keep his word. As it is equally certain that the President will leave the contestants themselves as soon as all possible means of bringing about a settlement have been exhausted, the dangers of civil conflict in Louisiana are by no means at an end. This consideration will lead the country to regard the labors of the Commission with some additional solicitude."

Washington, D. C; April 5.—The Republicans threaten the Democratic side of the Senate with being aided and abetted hereafter by Senator Patterson.

It is intimated that the pacification of Louisiana is to be postponed until after the 15th of May, when it is proposed to organize the 45th Congress.

New Orleans, April 5.—Gov. Nicholls' Board of Directors took charge of the City Hospital. They found from six to seven hundred patients there and there had been no money.

Mr. Packard made a speech in caucus, saying that he would insist on the claim to the Governorship to the bitter end.

LOOK OUT
AND
Don't Stop!
UNTIL you see our
NEW
AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
Bought since the Immense DECLINE
CHEAPER
Than you ever saw them.
MILLINERY GOODS
Best and Newest Styles.
Cheap Clothing and Cassimeres; Cheap enough.
Prints.
Dress Goods.
Notions.
Shoes.
Hats, &c. &c.;
At your own price.
A large line of
CARRIAGE GOODS
That will please you; and
A FULL STOCK OF
Fertilizers,
Cheap for CASH or TIME.
Come and see, and if the GOODS and PRICES don't suit you, don't buy.
James Webb, Jr. & Bro.
April 4 4t.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.
Is now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions.
At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.
She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.
Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere.
April 4 1t.

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty.
Locks and Hinges.
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than from Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES
MAY 1, 1877, TO APRIL 30, 1878.
THE Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3232, 3237, 3239 and 3240, require every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.
AND
The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses or other animals	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.
Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the special Taxes named above must apply to ISAAC J. YOUNG, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh, North Carolina, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need prior to May 1, 1877, and
WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE,
Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specified directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cents additional should accompany the application.
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C. Jan. 23, 1877.
March 14 4t.

E. L. GRANGER,
MANUFACTURER OF HUMAN
HAIR WORK,
AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods and Jewelry,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Fine Laces Repaired by
MADAME GRANGER.
Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at mod-rate prices. March 28.

GIVEN AWAY
HOW TO GET FRESH GARDEN SEED.
I will give one dozen papers of Landreth's or Buist's Fresh Garden Seed of any Kind wanted and the
NORTH CAROLINA FARMER
for one year upon receipt of One Dollar, the subscription price of the paper.
Address JAS. H. ENNISS,
Pub. N. C. Farmer.
Raleigh, N. C.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 4 1y.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, at Hillsboro.
WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month.
And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles H. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

H. BAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HENDON,
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.
ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.
It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.
Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 14 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.
The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has performed during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of throat and bronchial disease, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.
As a safeguard to children, until the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Lungs of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.
This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.
Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 12, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year. ..... $1.50.
" 6 months. ..... 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Delinquents.

We are not in the habit of making complaints, but it is sometimes necessary to speak. Scattered through Orange and the adjacent counties are many who are in arrears to us—small sums in themselves, but in the aggregate very important to us. We have listened to the cry of hard times and we have heeded it: but the times can never be so hard that delinquents cannot at some time during the year save enough to pay their subscription. Let them remember that it is these small sums that keep a paper alive. Let us have no more occasion to appeal, but let each man enclose the amount due us at once.

Shall we appeal to deaf ears?

Superior Court.

On Monday Person Superior Court opens, and we expect to be on hand. We hope to meet our old subscribers there and renew our connection with them, and also to make many new friends.

Remember that the RECORDER is only *One Dollar and Fifty cents* a year, and that the interests of Person County are ours.

Foul Weather.

A heavy North Easter with much rain set in on Saturday night and continued without abatement until late in the day on Tuesday. The streams are much swollen. The temperature was uncomfortably low, falling to 37 on Tuesday. Should it clear off at Northwest, fruit will probably be killed. But we hope for better things.

Vick's Floral Guide.

We have received from this distinguished florist and seedsman his quarterly Guide, being the April number. This Guide is the most beautiful thing of the kind published in the world. And it is a Guide that does not mislead. All the flower and garden seeds that we have received from Vick come fully up to promise. We only regret that our experience is so limited.

Our readers will notice the Advertisement, which they will find in another column.

Congressional Records.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Jos. J. Davis for bound copies of the Congressional Record of the session of 1875-'6. They form quite a library in themselves, and are invaluable acquisitions to a political student.

Matthew Atwater.

We had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman in town on Friday. His political life is not yet ended perhaps, but in the meantime he is developing his usefulness as one of the best and most progressive farmers in Orange, and these are the men we want.

Two old gentlemen from the country, Capt. Jos. McCullough and Mr. John Bane, were in town on Friday. Both were born in 1795, and both are in full possession of their mental faculties, and to a great degree, of their physical powers. Capt. McCullough called in to renew his subscription to the *Recorder*, which he has done regularly for more than forty five years. We commend his example to others.

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to Maj. Jos. A Engelhard, Secretary of State, and to the Raleigh *Observer* for copies of the Act to Revise and Consolidate the Public School Law; and on our second page we take the liberty of using the comments of the Observer upon the law.

Wilmington Foreign Trade.

We are indebted to De Rossett & Co. for the monthly statement of the receipts and exports of cotton and Naval Stores from Wilmington for the month of March. There is a slight decrease in the receipts of cotton, and a very considerable increase in those of spirit of turpentine and a very large one in those of rosin.

The growing importance of Wilmington as a cotton port is manifested by a comparison of the receipts and exports of cotton as compared with the preceding year. In 1875-6 the total receipts were 84,488. In 1876-7 the receipts are 115,916. But as to the growth of foreign exports that is the growth to make striking. In 1875-6, the exports to foreign ports were 25,886; in 1876-7 they have reached 56,948.

During the month of March there were 28 clearances to foreign ports, embracing eleven different European ports.

We may add, that in the year 1876-7, ending March 31st, Coastwise cotton, there were shipped foreign and coastwise 96,887 bbls spirits turpentine and 511,570 bbls rosin.

Never give up the ship. Dr Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

CHAPEL HILL.

We went down to Chapel Hill on Saturday, intending to go [illegible] to the Raleigh Observer [illegible] Battle was to deliver an address to the farmers of the county. Owing to want of timely notice, the attendance of the farmers was small though a good [illegible] number of the best men of the vicinity were present, and the attendance of ladies, and the presence of the Students gave Gerard Hall a very respectable appearance.

The address of Mr. Battle was to all intents and purposes the same as delivered in the Hall of Representatives last winter and which has already been noticed in these columns. The speaker, however, added much additional valuable information respecting the location of Chapel Hill as a site for the University amid many conflicting and rival claims. We do not feel at liberty to use the information given, and will only refer to one circumstance, which is, the far greater practical interest manifested in the cause of education at that early day than we see among us now-a-days. In the eagerness of the competition, fabulous donations of land were made by ancestors of many now living around Chapel Hill—the Hogans, the Gattis', the Morgans, the Merritts' and others—these donations running from five to two hundred and fifty acres and amounting altogether to eleven hundred and eighty acres, a free gift to the new institution.

Mr. Battle named as one of the inducements to the selection of the site the abundance of springs of pure soft water, and said he believed there were nine springs now on the "Hill." Mr. John Hogan who was present, corrected the speaker with the information that there were within the corporate limits, *sixty five* springs, all good and flush. This we think without a parallel in the whole country.

Prof. Redd preceded Mr. Battle with some introductory remarks, among which, was a demonstration of the fact, that the law providing for the analysis of commercial fertilizers, so far from being aimed at the interests of the farmer, was for their direct benefit and presented such an array of facts and figures as must have convinced them that they have at last found the needed protection against the wholesale imposition to which they have been subjected for years.

The institution is as flourishing as could be expected. There are for this session 112 matriculates. The new system of instruction, the real University system, is working well, and the young men are pursuing their studies with commendable zeal. Our time was too brief there and otherwise so much occupied that we did not obtain all the information we hoped to get.

The professors seem to be popular and are all able men. One is apt to be struck with the generally youthful appearance of the faculty. But these young men are learned, zealous, and *healthy*, and they have long years before them to develop into their full powers.

We regret to mention as an exception to health, that Dr. Phillips is an invalid, and has been confined to his room for some weeks. He is slowly improving, and we hope will soon resume duties that no one can fill as well as himself.

Old Person Hall, recently burned, is rising from its ruins. The walls were mostly uninjured, and are being renovated under the skilful hands of Capt. H. Richards of Hillsboro. A new roof has been put on, and window frames and doors put up, and by Commencement the ravage of fire will not admit of a suspicion.

Commencement is looked forward to with the usual eagerness, and will be, as usual a brilliant affair. Visitors will be amply provided for by Mrs. Rowe lately of the Exchange of Raleigh, who has taken "Miss Nancy's" old house, and very worthily fills her place.

The "village" itself wears a very cheery and thrifty look. There are few or no new buildings, but the old ones have been repaired, new and handsome fences enclose nicely kept yards and grounds, and that woful look of utter "goneness" which brooded over the place two years ago has given way to life and cheerfulness. We believe all the stores are occupied, and the country around shares in the happy impulse.

We met our old friend, Mr. Andrew Mickle, now Bursar of the College, in excellent health and spirits. He informs us that five of his children are in Texas. Recently, one of them being sick, a physician was sent for from the neighboring town, who proved to be a Dr. Webb. As Orange county people, they were naturally interested in the name, and upon inquiry, Dr. Webb proved to be a son of the youngest brother of the late venerable James Webb so long a resident of Hillsboro.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c; &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

The Raleigh *News* has introduced steam in its office.

SPECIALTIES.

We are offering best Un-laundried Shirts made of best bleached cotton and linen at 87½c. a piece; cheaper than you can buy the material.

We have a fine assortment of Lace Curtains, handsome goods, beginning at $1,00 a pair; cheap as Calico.

We have the Lace for making Curtains at 20c per yard.

We are selling stocks of Gaiters at $2, one of the best makes good as Miles.

Same make, not so fine, $1.75.

A nice kid Slipper with rosettes at $1.

A good Corsett at 40c. A good heavy Cottonade for boys wear at 15c; in fact, we still make a SPECIALTY of any thing you want. Will open this week.

One Hundred pieces of new Prints, best and prettiest patterns.

OUR SECOND SUPPLY.

I am also making a Specialty of collecting what is due me. I have put out several accounts, for collection recently, and am determined to get all settled up in some way. C. M. PARKS.

April 11th 1m.

Municipal Election.

It must not be overlooked that an election for Mayor and Town Commissioners takes place at the usual time in May. It is to be hoped that a little more care will be given to the selection of officers, and a little more interest taken in the election than usual.

At the present time, the illness of Mr. Webb leaves the town without a Mayor, for no successor has been qualified. The town is without a government. An infamous and cowardly outrage committed on Saturday night fortnight has not even been investigated, and the perpetrators laugh in their sleeve at their immunity. If the people of the town have not consideration for the good name of the place, there are at least those here who demand and are entitled to protection and redress.

We hope therefore that a selection of men will be made of such stamp as to enforce the laws and interested enough in the good name of Hillsboro to ferret out every offence, and bring every offender to justice.

The Accident on the Danville Rail Road.

We did not receive the information of the fearful accident on this road which occurred on Sunday week until our paper was in type. It appears that the engine of the freight train bound North ran over a cow near a bridge just before reaching Clover, and was thrown from the track, crashing through the bridge. The engine exploded, the bridge and the train took fire, the engineer Mr. Bidwell was fatally hurt, and a fireman seriously injured. Seven cars were burned with all their freight, which we learn from the Danville *Register*, consisted mostly of tobacco shipped from Danville.

The loss was between $30,000 and $40,000.

Retirement.

Col. L. L. Polk, having entered on his duties as Commissioner of Agriculture has withdrawn from the *Ansonian*. We think the appointment of Col. Polk the best that could have been made. He is intelligent, energetic, and he is a practical farmer—the very man needed for the new undertaking.

Rev. L. L. Hendren.

This gentleman, the Presiding Elder of this Circuit, has become a resident of Hillsboro, having recently removed here, and taking the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Parks. We welcome a gentleman of such high character for intelligence and usefulness.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: Mr. Natt Atkinson, when he visited the Centennial exhibition with specimens of fruit from this section, also placed on exhibition two dozen ears of the Dolph Gudger Buncombe corn. Recently the Commissioners from Arkansas at the Centennial have written here for an ear of this corn for planting purposes, saying that it surpassed anything in the way of corn at the exhibition. Who will say that Western North Carolina can be beat in her fruit and grain crops?

MARRIED.

In this county, Hillsboro Township, on Sunday morning April 1st, by W. F. Strayhorn Esq. Mr. Joseph Edwards to Miss Jane Vaughn.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Wednesday March 28, Miss. Rebecca Jane, daughter of William Tapp, aged about 29 years. She fell a victim to consumption.

In this County on the 4th instant, Mr. Abner Conklin, aged 69 years. He was a good man and a good citizen, and his death is much lamented by all who knew him.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

A NEW Registration of the electors of the town of Hillsboro being necessary,

I will open the Books of Registration for that purpose until the day appointed for the Municipal election for said town to be held on Monday, the 7th day of May next, the election being for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.

Notice is also hereby given, that at said election a vote will be taken on the question of leasing or selling the Male Academy and lots pertaining thereto, now the property of the town of Hillsboro.

C. C. TAYLOR,
April 7th 4t. Town Clerk.

NEW STOCK AT THE BAZAAR.

WE are offering the

LARGEST STOCK

Ever shown in Orange. The Spring of 1877 opens ugly. The dull times in New York, the great Commercial centre, shows plainly enough that the storm is not yet passed, nor the bottom reached. With the Auction rooms choked up with countless broken Merchants, in the face of the unprecedented scarcity of money, it is no wonder that experienced buyers can quote prices that are beyond comparison and competition.

We have bought at

Astonishing Low Figures

The Largest STOCK we have ever shown.

MEN'S WEAR.

We can show you as handsome a STOCK of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS, &c.

As you will find in the State.

SHOES.

A tremendous Stock of Shoes from the collapse of very large houses; prices way down below the Market.

MILLENERY.

We have a Stock of these goods that will insure us a good trade from the Ladies. I am certain when they look through. I will sell. We have a beautiful Stock of both

Trimmed and Untrimmed Goods.

The prettiest line Scarfs, Ties and Ruching you have seen.

CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Clothing is complete. Double the quantity we have had heretofore.

PRINTS.

300 Pieces Prints to select from and all lovely; they have gone down again—you can buy a Calico dress for

Fifty Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

I paid more attention to Dress Goods than ever before. We have a nice STOCK of everything in this line to suit our Market.

Special attention paid to

Mourning Goods. Black Alpaca, Henrietta Cloths, Crape, &c.

We cannot be beat in North Carolina on

ALPACAS.

We would say to Country Merchants look through my Stock before sending off for anything. If you will look I will sell you.

C. M. Parks.

March 28 '77.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Cathett C. Tinnin, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same; and those having claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated on or before the 29th day of March 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Ex'r,
ap 4 '77 4t Of C. C. Tinnin, dec'd.

SALE NOTICE.

I SHALL ON

On Thursday the 19th day of April, '77.

At the late residence of C. C. Tinnen, dec'd., sell for CASH to the highest bidder all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting in part of

3 Horses,
1 Mule,
11 head Cattle,
Sheep,
Hogs,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Three Wagons,
One Buggy,
Lot of Grain, Farming Tools
and many other articles.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Ex'r.
april 4 3t. Of C. C. Tinnin, dec'd.

GET THE BEST

Fertilizers.

GILHAM'S ANCHOR BRAND TOBACCO AND COTTON FERTILIZERS;

—ALSO—

OLD DOMINION CORN FERTILIZER,

Preparations of the Southern Fertilizing Company of Richmond Va.

For sale by S. A. WHITE, Agent,
Sou. Fer Co.
april 4 4t Mebanesville, N. C.

THE KENNESAW GAZETTE,

A MONTHLY PAPER, PUBLISHED AT ATLANTA, GA.

DEVOTED to Railroad Interests, Literature, Wit and Humor.

Fifty Cents per Year.

CHROMO to every Subscriber.

Address KENNESAW GAZETTE,
ATLANTA, GA.

SAND.

Heretofore 8 was more than 7.

Hereafter 7 may be equal to 8—if not more.

There was wise and great men who did not know 8 was more than 7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

April 4.

THE BEST BARGAINS YET.

Handsome Brocaded Dress GOODS at 13c. worth 25c.;
Print Dress GOODS at 12½c, 16⅔c, 20 and 25c. per yard—all much below regular price;
Striped Dress Goods in great variety at very low prices;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c. to $1, per yard;
Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloths, Australian Cloths and Cachemires;
Hemp Carpets at 10c and 25c. per yard;
Ingrain Carpets at 30, 40, 50c. and up to $1 yard;
English Tape-try Brussels at $1.10 per yard;
Stair Carpet at all prices;
Double-Width Cotton Drugget, 18 yards wide, at 50c, worth 75c;
English Drugget and Floor Cloths;
Oil-Cloths in all widths very cheap—some two yards wide at 75c. per yard;
Oil-Cloth Rugs in all sizes;
Rugs at greatly reduced prices;
Mats and Hassocks in great variety;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $25 a set for two windows—a save of 25 per ct. or more on these goods;
Best Tycoon Reps at 10½c. per yard, reduced from 25c.
Casimere Robes—real French, all wool goods—the cheapest imported;
Black Silks from 90c to $3.50 per yard—we call particular attention to our SILKS at $1.50 worth $2, and at $2 worth $2.50.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens;
Children's Balmoral Skirts at 50c worth 75c;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts at 60c. worth $1;
Boulevard Skirts, for misses and Ladies, in great variety, and one which will be found the fashionable scarlet Skirts;
Hoop-Skirts and Bustles of the latest styles;
Curtain Muslins, 18 yards wide, embroidered at 25, 30 and 35c. per yard, worth 35, 40 and 50c;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c. and up to $1 per yard, worth 25 per cent. more;
Window shades and Shade Material by the yard;
The largest assortment of
Table-Cloths Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Casings in the city.
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings;
Table-Covers, all wool, at $1 worth 1,50;
Table-Covers, in great variety, at $1,50, 2, and up to $10;
Stand-Covers, in great variety, from 50c to $1.50
Calico Comfortables, of our manufacture (no shoddy filling) at 1,50, 2, 2,50 and $3;
White Bed Blankets at $2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5, $6 and up to $13 per pair. We call particular attention to the 11-4 BLANKETS at 6 worth $8; 12-4 Blankets at 6,50 worth $10;
Colored Blankets at $1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2 and up to $5 a pair;
Carriage Blankets in great variety. We call particular attention to the Blankets at 3.50 worth $5;
White Quilts—the largest size—at 35c worth 45c; 1,50 worth $2,50;
Marseilles Quilts at 3,50 worth $6; at 4,50 worth $8;
India-Rubber Blankets at 1,50 worth $3;
Flannels of every description at prices much lower than usual;
Canton Flannels, in Bleached, Unbleached, and Colored, at all prices;
Bed-Tick at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. per yard;
Bronze Umbrella, and Cane-Stands, for halls, at 2 worth $3;
Berege for Veils, in all colors, at 25c. per yard;
Crepe Veils and Crepe Collars and Cuffs, all at prices much below the market;
Machine-Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Machine-Needles for all the popular machines;
Reel-Thread Hollow Edge, eighteen yards in a piece, for 25c, worth 35c. per yard;
Crochet Edgings, twelve yards in a piece, at 15 and 25c;
Everlasting Embroidery Edgings at 50c. a piece of twelve yards worth 75c. a yard;
India Rubber Neck-Chains with elegant crosses at 50 worth $1.
India Rubber and Jet Jewelry very cheap;
Celluloid Jewelry in great variety at bottom prices;
Carpet-Warp in all colors;
Bale Cotton in all Nos. from 4 to 12;
Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Knitting Cotton;
Cloaks in great variety at greatly reduced prices a nice assortment on hand;
Shawls of every description—we call partic'r attention to our stock of BROCHE and BLACK MERINO SHAWLS;
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS of our manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta Cotton and pure Irish Linen, have only to be laundried before wearing, price $1;
Note-Papers and Envelopes, in boxes, at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 a box, containing twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four envelopes;
Excellent Note-Paper at $1 per ream;
Heavy Envelopes at 50c. per box or 2,50;
Hair, Nail, Tooth and Clothes Brushes in all qualities, very cheap;
Dressing, Fine and Round Combs of all styles;
Sets of Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with colors, at 12½c. worth 50c. a set;
All Kinds of Ladies' Garments, such as Chemises, Night-Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Corset-Covers, Skirts, Wrappers, Aprons, and READY MADE DRESSES;
Cotton and Linen Diaper, Rubber Cloth, and India-Rubber Diapers;
Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings at the lowest prices ever offered—some as low as 4c. per yard;
Buckskin Under-Garments, Merino Underwear for men, women and children;
Artilian Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Collars, and Cuffs;
Mottoes on perforated cards;
Frames, Worsteds, and Embroidery Silks;
Thousands of other articles—all to be closed out low at

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Postage is one cent per ounce, which must be enclosed when goods are ordered to be sent by mail. Feb. 14.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET.
RICHMOND
sept. 13 6m. *VA.*

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Sands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

THE

VIRGINIA PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL. $ 50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. 200,000.

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October 9th '76 1y.

State of North Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Superior Court.

Duncan C. Davis, Administrator of Elizabeth Davis, deceased,
against
Christopher Davis, Nathan Carlton, and wife Nancy Carlton, John Carden and wife Francis Carden, John W. Trice and Charly G. Trice.

IN the above action it appearing from Plaintiffs Affidavit that the defendants John W. Trice, and Charly G. Trice, cannot after due diligence be found in this State: That cause of action exists against them. That said Defendants are not residents of this State but have property therein; to wit: lands descended to them from Elizabeth Davis, deceased, (to wit) The Plaintiff in this action as her Administrator is seeking to sell to raise assets to pay her debts and costs of Administration.

It is therefore ordered that service of this Summons be made by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, once a week for at least six weeks successively.

It. That copies of the Summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post office by the clerk of this Court directed one to John W. Trice and the other to Charly G. Trice at Princeton, Dallas County, in the State of Arkansas, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of Publication prescribed by this Order.

Given at Office in Hillsboro, this 20th day of February 1877.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk.
mr 7 6t Of Orange Superior Court.

Watt Plow and all Watt Plow castings for sale by Dr. T. J. Wilson.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $8—12 months $13
3 " 2 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" 6 " $15—6 " $24—12 " $40
Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $65
One column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $100

TWELVE RULES FOR OLD FOGIES.

A great deal is said in praise of progressive farmers, and many wise maxims are worked out for them; but the old fogy farmer, where is he in the attentions of these writers and speakers? Not a word is said in praise of the old fogy farmer, and not a rule is laid down for application to his style of the profession. Is this right? Is it going as one would be done by? Certainly not, and as the *Journal of Progress* does things in accordance with a way of its own, it shall hereby and hereon proceed to "bolt" from the prevailing fashion to the extent of a kind word for the old farmer, and a dozen excellent rules for his government. The old fogy farmer may never know anything about it as he is not much of a hand to read newspapers, but no matter; we will have shown our good intentions, and that is enough.

Good-for-nothing old fogy farmer, you are not a bad kind of man, as a general rule. You are only a little old styled in your ways and plans of operations—that's all. You attend to your own business, and manage it after your own plan; and if it don't pay you as well as it might pay you under a different kind of management, why that is your own look out. Exercise the rights of an American citizen by doing just as you please with your own affairs. Now here are twelve nice little maxims for you:

1. Don't read farm books or agricultural papers. Your father never read them, and therefore you know they are of no kind of use whatever.

2. Don't try to enrich your land by the application of manure. As if you could mend the works of nature! Besides, manure is offensive both to sight and smell.

3. Don't plough deep—it will fatigue both yourself and your team.

4. Never mind the weeds. They grow in response to the will of nature. Better mind your own business and leave the weeds to mind their's and be done with it.

5. Buy your tools and implements at the administrator's sale of some old fogy. They will cost you but little there, and when they are worn out and worthless you will not have lost much.

6. Never take your tools from the field. If you leave them right where you finished working this year, they will be on the spot where you want them when you are ready to resume work next year.

7. When you see a rail down, don't waste time stopping to put it up. Wait till the whole fence comes down, and then you will have a job worth looking after.

8. Always keep the cheapest and most common stock to be had. Being of little value they cannot count up much when you give in your taxes.

9. Feed your stock as little as possible. The less feed the less outlay.

10. Stick to the same crop on the same ground. It is childish to appear "notional."

11. Never change seeds. Bear in mind that it is always best to leave well enough alone.

12. Become a politician, and though the crop should fail of neglect, devote your best energies towards assisting the office seekers to save the country.

RAISING CABBAGE.

The *Ohio Farmer* says: Many persons complain that they cannot have any luck with cabbage; it will not head for them. The cabbage is just as easily grown as any other plant if its natural wants are met in the surrounding conditions. These wants, although not many, nor difficult to meet, are imperative, and must be met if success is to be secured.—A little study of its nature will give some insight into the character of these wants. The cabbage is a biennial plant, and all its efforts during its first year's growth are directed toward laying up in its stalks and thick stems and leaves as large an amount of plant food as possible, to be drawn upon for the production of seed during the second year. As the formation of good heads requires a rapid growth, the first necessary condition is a very rich soil. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to have soil too rich for cabbage, provided it is thoroughly rotted.—And it is next to impossible to secure satisfactory results without a rich soil.—This plant is a native of the sea-coast of Europe and grows in a moist soil and atmosphere. From this it would seem that the nearer these conditions can be met the better. Where it can be secured, a moist but not wet soil should be selected. But one of the most essential conditions of success of cabbage raising is frequent and thorough cultivation. Without this, success can seldom be achieved; with it, fair success may be had even when other things are not very propitious. It is hard to overdo in this matter. Cabbage should be thoroughly cultivated with plough or hoe at least twice each week. This frequent stirring of the soil keeps it constantly in a porous and moist condition, so that the demands of this succulent growing plant is fully met. No one should attempt to raise this plant for profit who is not willing to give this thorough culture.

STARTING CORN.

You can do it on a small scale, for early sweet corn for the table, by planting it in inverted sods and putting it under glass till it is safe to transplant. Cut the sods into squares, so as not to disturb the roots in transplanting. Any one can easily start thirty or forty hills in this way with only a trifling cost, and have this luxury by the first of July or thereabouts. On a larger scale for field culture you can protect the corn from the grub or from the depredations of birds by giving the seed a coating of tar and rolling it in plaster and ashes. We have tried this method on a considerable scale with perfect success. You can soak the seed over night in clear water and then immerse in tar water on the morning of planting, rolling in ashes for the sake of easy handling; or you can simply immerse the seed dry in tar, and roll in lime. The tar, of course, is to be heated so as to render it liquid. This preparation may retard the germ a little, but it is sure protection against grubs and insects.—Mass. Ploughman.

Plants, like animals, differ much in their habits, and the different sorts of food on which they subsist. The broad leaved clovers, turnips and mangolds abstract from the air a large portion of their growth, while the narrow leaved grains and grasses partake more largely of mineral food, which they draw from the soil. The fact will explain the great advantage of rotation of crops.

A mortgage on a farm is a fearful thing when a man has to raise money to pay his losses for loans and advances. Make a new departure this year, and go in debt for nothing, but make all you can independent of credit, and thus save your peace of mind as well as your homestead from being lost to you.

Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises who eat more in a month than they are worth all their lifetime.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 10 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 OF THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

Sold in 60 days. It being the ONLY COMPLETE low Priced work [720 pages, on a 32 lb. sq.] treating of the entire History, Grand Buildings, Wonderful Exhibits, Curiosities, Great Days, etc.; Illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; Everybody wants it. One new Agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 AGENTS WANTED. Send QUICKLY for proof of above, opinions of official, clergy and press, sample pages, full description, and EXTRA TERMS. HUBBARD BROS., Pub., 723 Sansom St. Philadelphia. CAUTION BEWARE of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GEORGE PACE & CO.
No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Patent Portable & Stationary Engines
Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

DRUNKARD STOP.

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggist for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

WANTED.

Men to travel and establish agencies in every town for our new and perfectly fire-proof Glass Chimneys and Lamp. Business permanent; sells easy; no peddling. FIRESIDE M'F'G CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$2500 A YEAR, Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family Bible. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,
Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.
May 3, 1y.

HEED THE
Words of Advice,
RESPECTFULLY offered by WM. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Physician to the Asylum for the Insane, Blackwell's Island, and Professor of the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant us in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a disordered liver. They are not a cure-all (for no pill can be that), but for all diseases, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sick Nervous, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 13 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1872.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir—When in Albert, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CUSHING, 139 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year. The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid. The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year post paid.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.30 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.20 P. M.
" Dundee	12.40 "
" Burkeville	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond	7.45 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.30 A. M.
" Burkeville	10.40 "
" Dundee	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	2.20 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	8.15 "
" Air-Line Junc'n	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte	10.57 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	GOING WEST. MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.35 p m
" Co. Shops	11.21 "	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40 p m	Ar. 12.30 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.55 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 12.34 p. m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 10.15 p m connects with Northern bound Trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east.

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